

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT HER
OUTPORTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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[542]

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A strong British Corporation Registered
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[542]

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1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [576]

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1, A.B.C. Western Union, and Engineering Codes used.
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
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" " 22 " 26 "

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[528]

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1001

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ROASTED AND GROUND ON OUR
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In $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.

[846]

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PEDDER ST., Adjoining Main Entrance HONGKONG HOTEL. TELEPHONE, NO. 696.

Jane's Fighting Ships for 1910
The Statesman's Year Book, 1910
Dogs and all about them, by Robert
Leighton
Dancing as it should be, by Edward
Scott
Routledge's Complete Letter Writer
Special Map of Chinese Empire and
Japan
Showing Recent Railway Concessions
The Black Tulip, by Alex. Dumas
The Three Musketeers, by Alex. Dumas
The Forty-five Guardsmen, by Alex. Dumas
Pocket Map of China
Route Chart of India and the East
Wayside and Woodland Trees, by
Edward Step
Maintenance of Health in the Tropics,
by Simpson
WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WORLD?
by G. K. CHESTERTON
[527]

Lying Lips, by William Le Queux

The Shadow of a Titan, by A. F. Wedgwood

The cheerful Knave, by Kibbie Howard

Rancher Cartaret, by Harold Bindloss

The Spider, by Fergus Hume

Convict 413L, by Marie Leighton

The Stowaway, by Louis Tracy

The Black Tulip, by Alex. Dumas

The Three Musketeers, by Alex. Dumas

The Forty-five Guardsmen, by Alex. Dumas

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Ten Year's Later, by Alex. Dumas

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WORLD?
by G. K. CHESTERTON

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FOLDING POCKET CAMERAS, fitted with GOERZ,
ZEISS and BOSS LENSES, PREMO FILM and
PLATE CAMERAS, KODAKS, FILMS and
ACCESSORIES.
AT MODERATE PRICES.
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PLATE CAMERAS, KODAKS, FILMS and
ACCESSORIES.

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[510]

INTIMATIONS

BOXING! AT THE CITY HALL.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 3rd Sept.

MAIN EVENT:

BILL LEWIS v. BATTLING SIMMS,
25 Three Minute Rounds
for a Purse of \$1,000.
4 Preliminaries.

Booking and Plans at ROBINSON, PIANO
Co., Ltd.

Promoter, R. H. WHITTAKER.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1910. [589]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE

WE HAVE Authorised Mr. H. K.

ERANI to Sign our Firm from the

27th inst.

N. MODY & Co.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1910. [592]

THE HONGKONG CIVIL SERVICE
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr.

D. B. VINCENT is appointed Manager

of the above Society's Store from this Date in

place of Mr. H. S. MARKHAM.

A. CHAPMAN, Chairman of Director.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1910. [596]

Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [542]

HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 500 Persons,
Well Furnished Reception-Rooms,
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel
Residents.

Electric Lifts to each Floor.

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Telephones on every Floor.

Every Comfort.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.

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For over 30 Years WATSON'S
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A. S. WATSON & CO.,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news
column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and
addresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of
good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on
one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that
have already appeared in other papers will be
accepted.

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P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTHS.

On August 25th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and
Mrs. H. J. ANDREWS, a son.

On August 26th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and
Mrs. CHAR. JORGE, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUT ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1910.

For the past year Indians in considerable
numbers have been passing through Hong-
kong every month on their way to America; and this outflow of labour from India
has recently begun to attract attention in
the Calcutta Press. One paper states that
fifteen hundred Indians, mostly Sikhs, left
Calcutta for Hongkong, by one line of
steamers only, in the month of July, and
almost every steamer leaving the port for
the Far East takes away hundreds of
stalwart Sikhs, who come practically from
all parts of the Punjab, from the Ferozpur and
Amritsar districts, and even from
Patiala. They emigrate to Singapore, Hongkong, Vancouver, and San Francisco.

As a matter of course, inquiries have been
made by the police as to why such a large
number of Indians were leaving the country,
but "nothing came of the investigations." The
Protector of Emigrants, it is added, is not in a position to interfere, as these
Sikhs are not indentured coolies, and to all
appearances they travel at their own ex-
pense. Nevertheless, the suggestion is made
that the collection of these men by the
hundreds is the result of diligent recruiting
by brokers, who possibly in very many
cases provide the funds.

We have made some inquiries with re-
gard to these statements, and learn that
they are not to be accepted as trustworthy.

The number of Indians passing through
Hongkong from Calcutta is nothing like
the number suggested. It is not improbable
that one line of steamers running to the Far
East carried fifteen hundred from Calcutta
in a single month; but this number were
not brought as far as Hongkong. In all
probability, the destination of the great
majority was the Malay States, where labour
is in great demand and the remuneration
attractive enough to appeal to the average
Indian agriculturist. It is quite possible
that the men who were going no further
from their homes than the Malay States
were not very amply provided with funds,
but as the passage from Calcutta to San
Francisco costs not less than twelve
pounds sterling, and as each immigrant
into the United States is required to
satisfy the American immigration officials
that he possesses at least fifty dollars gold,
some proof is here given that the emigrants
crossing the Pacific are a fairly good class.

We understand, indeed, that these men
come from the middle class, the families
who own farms in the Punjab. They are
not "recruited" for America by any
organisation. Emigration to the United States
and Canada is of slow growth. It had
small beginnings, and the news of satisfac-
tory conditions of labour and the compara-
tively high remuneration which is paid on
the fruit farms of the Western States,
coming home from the Indians already
settled there, is ample inducement to others
to follow them into temporary exile from
their native land.

Though something is doubtless done
privately, if not officially, to discourage this
emigration, since there is a scarcity of
labour in many parts of India, no official
embargo can be placed upon it. The Indian,
if he is persuaded that he can better himself
financially by emigrating, is free to try his
fortune. In view, however, of the growing
volume of the emigration of Indians to the
United States and Canada—now probably
amounting to seven or eight hundred a
month—it seems to us that, in the interests
of the men themselves, there should be a
medical examination of intending emigrants
in Calcutta. It is well known that a fairly
large number who come to Hongkong are
rejected by the ship's doctors when they
present themselves for a passage to America.
About twenty-five per cent. are found to be
suffering from trachoma, and a steamer could
only take such men across the Pacific with
the certain knowledge that it would have to
bring them back again to Hongkong at the
Company's own cost. Therefore, the re-
jected ones either remain here for treat-
ment, if there is a prospect of cure, or they
have to return to India at their own cost.
Though many are successfully treated and
subsequently gain admission to the United
States, there are others whose cases are
hopeless. Those return to India disappointed
because they have sacrificed their hard-
earned savings unavailingly. For this reason
we think it is desirable in the interest of emi-
grants who intend proceeding to America that
their eyes should be examined for trachoma
in Calcutta, and that those who are badly
afflicted should be advised that it would be
a waste of money and time for them to
proceed to Hongkong in the expectation of
procuring a passage to America.

Mr. Wada, in responding, dwelt
upon the significance of the celebration
in a country whose friendship the
Japanese valued beyond measure, and
he expressed the hope that many
similar gatherings would continue to
inspire the ideal which was common
to both, of contributing to the peace
of the world.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message]

Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS".]A KOREAN PROTEST AGAINST
ANNEXATION.

LONDON, September 1st.

Reuter's correspondent at San
Francisco reports that the Korean
National Association, which has its
General Office in San Francisco, has
passed a resolution firmly repudiating
the cession of Korean sovereignty,
severely arraigning the tyrannical
compulsion of Japanese methods, and
concluding as follows:

"We, the true sons of Korea, will
never give up the struggle for liberty
and independence."

THE CROWN PRINCE OF
JAPAN.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION IN LONDON.

LONDON, September 1st.

The birthday of the Crown Prince
of Japan was celebrated by a banquet
at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition,
which was specially decorated for the
occasion.

The banquet was followed by a
"lantern feast."

Mr. Wada, the Commissioner of
the Exhibition, presided.

Lord Rotheram in proposing the
health of the Crown Prince, said His
Imperial Highness had shown himself
to be keenly alive to the responsibilities
of his position. It was apparent
to all that the Japanese intended to
play a bigger part in the history of
the world than they had done hitherto.

Mr. Wada, in responding, dwelt
upon the significance of the celebration
in a country whose friendship the
Japanese valued beyond measure, and
he expressed the hope that many
similar gatherings would continue to
inspire the ideal which was common
to both, of contributing to the peace
of the world.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, September 1st.

The Trade Report for 1909 shows
that the imports from the Colonies last
year increased by over seventeen
millions sterling, while those from
foreign countries advanced by fifteen
millions.

The total export of goods produced
in the United Kingdom amounted to
£378,000,000.

DEATH OF GEN. FORESTIER-
WALKER.

LONDON, September 1st.

The death has occurred of General
Sir F. Forestier-Walker, G.C.M.G.,

He died at Tenby from heart failure.

[General Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker
recently had a narrow escape. Owing
to the exceptional strength of the current the
boat, which was pulled by six men, failed to
clear a lighter close to the vessel and capized,
but the men managed to leap on board the lighter
in the nick of time.]

The Hongkong Club was temporarily plunged
in darkness last night by the failure of the
electric light. The V.R.C., in which was assembled
a fairly large gathering waiting for telegraphic
news of the first day's events in the interport
swimming contest, was also in a similar plight.

Lieutenant Sator, who has created a sensation
in military circles at home, was stationed in
Hongkong for several years, being a subaltern
in the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion, R.A.
He left Hongkong about 1905. He took a
prominent part in the debates of the Union
Church Literary Society.

The master and officers of a steamer at
Hongkong recently saw seven bodies lashed firmly
together drift past their vessel. A story was
current in the Chinese papers at the time that
a gang of seven robbers had been seized in a
neighboring village and done to death by the
simple means of tying them together and
throwing them into the river.

A Supreme Court order has been issued
against a lawyer at Penang at the instance of
the Solicitor-General, calling upon him to show
cause why he should not be suspended for two
years.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, September 1st.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

LI CHI CHIN AGAIN.

The case, Tang Wong Shie, Li Chi Chin, in
which Mr. Slade moved for an order that the
verdict obtained in the issue to determine whether
Li Chi Chin was a partner in the Chuen
Hing Steamship Company, late of 53, Bonham
Strand, tried before the Chief Justice and com-
mon jury, be set aside on the ground that the
verdict was against the weight of evidence, was
reversed.

The Chief Justice remarked that in view of
the long sleep which this case had for two years,
and its revival within six months of the de-
struction of the books by the Regista, the case
was so suspicious that on that ground alone,
unless it was satisfactorily explained, he should
set the case back to the jury six times if
necessary. He wished it to be clearly under-
stood that it cast no reflection whatever on the
solicitor retained, because what he had said
might suggest that in some way or other these
men had evidently heard of the destruction of
the books and after two years sleep had revived
the case. He said that as nearly as he could be
told, the case came before the Court was bound to
give strong expression to the point.

Mr. Slade said later that if Li Chi Chin was
held to be a partner the Chinese would come
by the hundred, especially as the books were
destroyed.

Mr. Porter, in opening the case for the
respondent, said the jury was the proper
tribunal appointed by law, and therefore no court
of appeal would step in to say it was going to
reverse the finding of a jury except for the
strongest reasons. The case cited laid that down
and above all it was laid down that the court of
appeal would never reverse the finding of a jury
or order a new trial merely because the members of
the court of appeal would have themselves decided
the case differently on the evidence before the
court. That was really the fact which appeared
in all the cases on that subject. The judges
were careful to say that never would the court
of appeal have decided differently. That must
be one point which must be put out of the
mind of the presiding judge. If it were not so,
trial by jury would be reduced to absurdity.

If the court granted the application of his friend it would simply mean
that it would be an appeal from one jury to
another. The question was whether there was
any evidence to go to the jury. It had never
been suggested, and it could not be suggested,
that there was no evidence. His friend had not
raised the point at the trial, he could not have
raised it. It could not be contended
that there was no evidence to go to the jury if the
evidence was such that no jury could reasonably
find a verdict. There was evidence, and ample
evidence, to go to the jury. Counsel then dealt
with the principles of the Court of Appeal, and
pointed out that the main fact was that the
applicant must prove that the evidence was over-
whelming before the decision of a jury could be
reversed. They would not reverse the verdict
simply because there was more evidence on the
one side than on the other. The evidence must
be overwhelming. His friend was attempting
to turn the Lordships into a jury, which he
could not do. He was attempting to
induce them to say that that verdict was clearly
against the weight of evidence.

The hearing was adjourned.

THE CHINESE TEA INDUSTRY.

The production in 1908 was well over the
average, but the trade was not generally profitable,
writes the Commercial Attaché to his
Majesty's Legation at Peking in his report on the
Foreign Trade of China. The returns from
Hankow, the chief tea centre, show that the
output of black tea and green tea increased, but
that of all other kinds decreased. The crops
there were of good average quality, quite equal
to those of 1907. The Commissioner of Customs,
Hankow, remarks that for the last three seasons
the selling has been on sounder lines, measures
having been taken by the Tea Guild to secure
the quality of the bulk being up to sample.
Fine tea sold well in London, but there was
little demand for common grades. The
Commissioner of Customs points out that
tea of the Hankow quality can only
be obtained at Hankow, and that even when the
crop is short the value is likely to remain high;
also that if the public taste in the United
Kingdom were once more educated to appreciate
high-grade tea it would require a great rise in
price to drive consumers back to the inferior
products of other countries. At Kinkiang a
fairly profitable trade was done both in black
and green tea. The experience of the dealers at
Fookow was more discouraging than at
Hankow. At Fookow the tea trade of 1908 is
described as having been disastrous to foreigners
and in a lesser measure to natives, the evil
being ascribed to over-production of China tea
generally. The finest tea from the Fookow
district realised high prices in Europe, but the
demand was limited, and the medium and
common tea were only disposed of when the
low rate of exchange came to the notice of
buyers abroad (chiefly in America) at prices
which resulted in serious loss. The green
tea trade of Chekiang did fairly well,
in spite of bad weather, which caused
a scarcity in the finer grades at Ningpo.
The Amoy tea trade has been diverted to
Formosa, and the Canton tea trade with Europe
is practically gone, tea from Canton being ex-
ported only to places abroad where Cantonese
tea is in demand. The Acting Statistical Secretary of the
Imperial Maritime Customs, summing up the
situation in his annual report for 1908, states
that the possibility of China tea recovering
their lost position in the market of the United
Kingdom against the energetic competition
of the India and Ceylon planters is
almost hopeless, but points out the still great
possibility of expansion in America and
Continental Europe (excluding Russia), where the
consumption is at present small, but the taste
for tea is spreading. He adds, however, a
warning: "If China is to share the profit of
this expansion in competition with the planters
of India, Ceylon, and Java, it can only be by
taking full advantage of modern scientific
methods and by lightening to the utmost
the burden of home taxation borne by the trade."

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative
Council was held yesterday in the Council
Chamber.

The following were present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER-ADMINISTER
OF THE GOVERNMENT, HON. SIR F. H.
MAY, C.B., A.D.C.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL BROAD-
WOOD, C.B., A.D.C. (General Officer Com-
manding Troops).

HON. MR. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Secre-
tary).

HON. MR. W. REES DAVIES, K.C. (Attorney
General).

HON. MR. C. M. MESSER (Colonial Treas-
urer).

HON. MR. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of
Public Works).

HON. MR. F. J. BADELEY (Capt. Superin-
tendent of Police).

HON. MR. E. A. IRVING (Registrar-General).

HON. DR. HO KAI, M.B., C.M.G.

HON. MR. WAI YUN, C.M.G.

HON. MR. E. A. HEWITT.

HON. MR. MURRAY STEWART.

HON. MR. E. OSBORNE.

HON. MR. H. KESWICK.

M. CLEMENT (Chair of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read
and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of
His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table
Financial Minutes (Nos. 67 to 72), and moved
that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

ing that if a man intentionally takes a married woman under his care he shall account for it and pay damages. I may state that on going into committee I will move a few formal amendments which elaborate somewhat the machinery which is regarded by magistrates as necessary to carry out the warrant for distress.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Council then resolved itself into committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On the new subsection 3 introduced by the Attorney-General with regard to the execution of a distress warrant.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK asked if \$200 was the maximum price for a wife. It seemed rather a peculiar sum to settle on.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Yes, it is the maximum.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK.—Do you consider that adequate?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—\$200 is the maximum that can be awarded under the New Territories Small Debts Ordinance.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK.—It appears to me an inadequate price.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—If it is more the magistrates who are now appointed under the Small Debts Ordinance for the New Territory would have no power to deal with it. That would involve giving express powers to or sending a magistrate over there on purpose.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK.—If you are satisfied I raise no objection.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT.—Can magistrates only deal with a case up to \$200?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then submitted a proviso with regard to criminal conversation being barred by such proceedings before the magistrate.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE.—Can a man be prosecuted for the same offence twice, supposing he pays \$200?

The CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—If he harbours the woman after.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE.—If he harbours her he can be prosecuted again?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—If a co-respondent is mulcted in damages he has to pay the damages, but the lady is his own property.

The Bill was left in committee, and Council resumed.

KELLET ISLAND AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Kellet Island Ordinance, 1898."

In doing so he said—This is purely a formal matter. The occupation and control of Kellet Island has been recently transferred to the Admiralty by arrangement with the War Office, so the terms contained in the existing Ordinance are inoperative.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Council then resolved itself into committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through committee without amendment, and moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

MIDWIVES' ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to secure the better training of Midwives and to regulate their practice."

In doing so he said—This Bill is based, I think I may say almost entirely, on the Imperial Midwives Act of 1902. It has been considered that medical science is sufficiently advanced now in Hongkong to ensure that midwives here shall be placed under proper safeguard. The Bill was very fully considered and received the consideration of my hon. and learned friend opposite. Section 13 has been inserted stating that this measure does not apply to Chinese unless they use the name and title in English. It was decided at first on consideration that we had better go by easy stages, as it would be undesirable to impose on the whole Chinese community the formalities required by the Bill.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Council then resolved itself into committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE.—Has the Bill been submitted to the Medical Board for their consideration?

Hon. Mr. KESWICK.—Yes, it has.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK.—With the amendment, Sir, to section 13?

Hon. Mr. KESWICK.—We can discuss this clause when we get down to it. The Medical Board advised on it.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE.—I am a member of that board and have not seen it.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI.—You were absent at the time.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT.—Clause 13 was submitted to the Medical Board.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—And they are divided on the question.

On clause 13,

The Hon. Mr. KESWICK said—It appears to me that section 13 takes the sting out of the Bill altogether. I understand the Bill was put forward in order to put a stop to malpractices known to exist in the Colony, and although this section 13 has been brought in with the assistance of my hon. and learned friend (Hon. Dr. Ho Kai) I still think it takes the sting out of the whole Ordinance and should be left out altogether. There is nothing in a name. You may call yourself a midwife, a nurse, or whatever you like, but to shift your responsibility because you are not a midwife does not seem to be sound. It appears to me to be contrary to the spirit of the Ordinance altogether.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI.—In answer to the objection raised by my hon. friend opposite I may say that this clause was introduced by the unanimous recommendation of the leading Chinese who

assembled at the Registrar-General's and discussed this Bill clause by clause. The introduction of this Ordinance does not differ in any material respect from the clause in the Medical Ordinance by which Chinese practising medical art among Chinese themselves can do so without being forced to register, and if the argument of my hon. friend opposite holds good then the Medical Ordinance is useless, and that clause exempting practitioners from practising amongst their own people will go against the whole spirit of that Ordinance, and make it unsatisfactory. On the other hand, the Medical Ordinance has done a lot of good, and will do more when we have the facility for enabling Chinese to acquire Western medical learning. Until that time exemption of this kind must be introduced into any Ordinance. I may remind the hon. gentleman that there are Chinese residents in this Colony numbering 400,000 souls. A great number of these are married ladies. There is a great probability that most of them will be having children and the chances are that the number of midwives who are qualified according to Western methods are only about fourteen in number. They are quite inadequate to meet the demand, even if we forced the Chinese to utilize their services, and until we have a larger number of midwives trained in Western methods it is impossible to make a sweeping Ordinance of this kind. Again, native midwives charge only a very nominal fee. I think my hon. colleague opposite will support me in saying that the charges vary from fifty cents to a dollar a case.

Hon. Mr. W.H. YUEN.—That is so.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI.—And in the case of European-trained midwives, I think their charges range from \$5 to \$15. If the Chinese were required to pay \$5 or \$15 a case, the majority would have to go without any assistance whatsoever, and that would be worse than the present circumstances.

The Ordinance has been introduced because the Government first of all wished to reduce infantile mortality among the Chinese. Its existence is also due to the leading Chinese who subscribed to the Maternity Hospital, and to acquiring a lady doctor for the training of midwives. The Maternity Hospital has been doing good work, but at the same time it takes a long time to train a midwife. In the circumstances I think my hon. friend opposite will see that it is imperative that we should have a clause of this kind. In the space of five or ten years we may be able to expunge it, for the Chinese community may then be able to make use of the services of better trained nurses.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK.—I am afraid my hon. friend has rather mistaken my words. I had no intention whatsoever of suggesting that the Chinese community should make use of the services of foreign-trained midwives. My objection to this clause 13 was intended to exclude it from the Bill, because if we are going to put it in, we might as well not have the Bill at all.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI.—Half a loaf's better than no bread.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK.—If you'd ever been hungry you would find half a loaf pretty useful.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI.—When a midwife does not hold herself out as Western-trained her fee is about a dollar.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK.—If you want to stop illegal practices, which I take it is the chief object of this Bill, and insert clause 13, in my opinion the sting is entirely taken out of it.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE.—What, Sir, has given rise to this Bill?

HIS EXCELLENCY.—The matter was brought forward by a case in which a midwife posed as being a European-trained midwife, whereas she was really a Chinese married to an Australian, I think. Anyway, her name was spelt Lam, and she passed herself off as Lamb, taking a European name. She attended the wife of a Portuguese, and owing to her gross ignorance in treating the case the woman under treatment died. This Ordinance would catch a midwife and Chinese practising among Chinese and trying to fly a little higher.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE.—By this Ordinance Chinese can practice among non-Chinese.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—But cannot represent themselves as European-trained.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—This is an important British Colony, we are day by day growing, and as far as we can we are endeavouring to follow upon English laws. But it has been pointed out by representatives of the Chinese community that this Ordinance as it stood is a little too far in advance. Therefore they suggest that it is quite impracticable to apply the Ordinance in existence at home, and we shall for the time being except them.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK.—After the remark of my hon. friend on my right, I have no further demur to make.

On Council resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through committee, and moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

SEGREGATION OF LEPROSY.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Council go into committee on the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the segregation and treatment of Lepers."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Council reported progress on this Bill on the last occasion in order to allow a section to be introduced to provide for the appointment of visiting Justices of the Peace. I have now drafted clause 16, which I hope meets the wishes of hon. members. It provides for the appointment of Justices of the Peace with their consent, and gives the power to make inquiries.

On Council resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through committee, and moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Council stands adjourned until this day fortnight.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held afterwards, the Colonial Secretary presiding. The following vote were passed—

NEW TERRITORY IMPROVEMENTS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of Forty-five thousand Dollars (\$45,000) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Communications, New Roads, New Territories.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of One thousand four hundred Dollars (\$1,400) in aid of the vote Medical Department A—Staff, Other Charges, Health Officer of Port, Repairs to Launch.

POLICE AND PRISON DEPARTMENTS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommends the Council to vote a sum of four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450) in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, A—Police, Other Charges, Language Bonus.

STAFF QUARTERS AT TAI PO.

The Officer Administering the Government recommends the Council to vote a sum of Three hundred and twenty-one Dollars (\$321) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Buildings, Staff Quarters, Tai Po.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of Three thousand Dollars (\$3,000) in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Transport of Government Servants.

TRANSPORT.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of Three thousand Dollars (\$3,000) in aid of the vote of the Bills of Exchange Act.

WINDMILLS FOR IRRIGATION IN CHINA.

A primitive Chinese system of irrigation in Shantung Province that may lead to the installation of windmills to furnish pumping power is desired by the American Consular Office in Chefoo. During the drought last year the magistrate of Changchau, in Shantung, ordered that a deep well should be dug for over 10 now (now equals one-fifth acre) of land. Those owning less than 10 now were compelled to join with their neighbours in a common well. The sinking of the wells was supervised by an official who had the general oversight of the scheme. In this way 3,560 wells, deep enough that an abundance of water was available in dry times and watering 35,600 now, were dug. The water was raised by the primitive rope windlass basket method, which kept two men busy night and day, and it was not unusual for a man to faint from exhaustion on the hot days. It was found that, owing to the introduction of industrial enterprises, wages had so advanced that labourers were not available for this arduous work and it had to be done by the farmers themselves. The installation of windmills is now advocated as a means of overcoming this handicap. The Changchau magistrate reported the results of his experiment to the Governor Sun Pao-chi, with the result that the latter has ordered wells to be dug in every dry region of the Province.

U.S. INTERESTS IN CHINA.

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WEATHER REPORT.

Mr. ROOSEVELT has repudiated the published statement that he is planning to visit China next year, on the invitation of Prince Tai Tsao. He states that he has received no such invitation, and has no expectation of making the trip. The original report probably arose out of a misunderstanding. Mr. ROOSEVELT met the Prince during his European tour, and it is a matter of general assumption that he discussed with him the Chinese situation, as he certainly discussed it in Germany. Prince Tai Tsao has just returned to his own country, and some remark by him may have been exaggerated. There are several reasons, says a New York correspondent, for accepting Mr. ROOSEVELT's denial of the report, but it is equally the fact that if such a trip became practicable, there are many influential people who would be glad to see the ex-President stating the American case at Peking.

The situation at present is none too reassuring from the point of view of those who are interested in American development in China, but with a friend of America at the Chinese Foreign Office the moment may be opportune for a forward movement.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 31st at 1.30 p.m.—Black South Cone hoisted.

At 4.30 p.m.—Black South Cone and Ball hoisted. Typhoon S.S.W. of Gap Rock moving Westwards.

At 9.30 p.m.—Signal lowered.

On the 1st at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen moderately in the neighbourhood of Hongkong, and fallen quickly over Tengking and N. Anna.

The typhoon is moving into the N. part of the Gulf of Tengking.

The barometer is falling rather quickly over N. Formosa and the E. coast of China, under the influence of the other typhoon, which is now situated to the N.E. of Formosa. It is moving Westwards and threatens to reach the China coast in the vicinity of Foochow.

The depression lying over the Gulf of Pechili yesterday, is moving into the N. part of the Sea of Japan.

Pressure is highest over the Pacific to the S.E. of Japan.

Bad weather may be expected over the E. coast of China and the Formosa Channel.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.67 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood { S and variable winds, moderate; showery.

Formosa Channel { probably freshening to a gale.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau { Variable & SW winds, moderate.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan { SE winds, fresh.

Hongkong and Hainan { to moderate.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND CHEQUES.

The final sitting of the Conference of the International Law Association, at the Guildhall, London, was devoted to discussions on the subject of

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WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [545]

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AUCTIONS

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THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 3rd September, 1910, at 11 A.M., at his SALIS ROOMS, Duddell Street, A LARGE QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT WINES AND SPIRITS, comprising—BURGUNDY, PORT, SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CHÂRAT, BRANDY, WHISKY, GIN, etc., etc.

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ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSDA REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1909.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

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APPLY—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST.

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [325]

TO LET.

ELEGANTLY Furnished, from middle of October, the Seven-ROOMED HOUSE known as "ALATADEN" Barker Road, the Peak. Kitchen, Garden, Lawn, &c. Rent \$300 per month.

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Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910. [369]

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HOUSES in Observatory Villas (5 Rooms), Kowloon. Electric and Gas laid on, Tennis Court.

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Hongkong, 28th July, 1910. [374]

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Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910. [375]

TO LET.

NO. 4, SEYMORE ROAD, Hongkong, whole or in flats.

APPLY—

SPANISH DOMINICAN

PROCURATION.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1910. [379]

TO LET.

NOS. 19 and 23, SHELLEY STREET, new 5-ROOMED House.

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Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910. [391]

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [388]

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Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [790]

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Hongkong, 8th August, 1910. [913]

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"SQUARE BOTTLE"
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BRITISH.
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Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,500 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 i.h.p. Captain E. B. Kiddie.

Singapore, 1,400 i.h.p. Master, S. West, Hongkong.

Bedford, armoured cruiser, 9,500 tons, 1 i.h.p. 27,000. Capt. E. S. Fitzherbert, ashore.

Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p. Lieut. Comdr. B. G. Washington, Hongkong.

Briskomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p. Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Donovan, Shanghai.

Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400.

Chern, water tank and tug, 390 tons, i.h.p. 340.

Master, W. Smith, Hongkong.

Clue, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400.

Comdr. C. T. Borrett, Shanghai.

Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 340 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 i.h.p. Lt. Comdr. C. E. Lloyd.

Thomas, Hongkong.

Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,500 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 i.h.p. Captain J. Nicholas.

Nagasaki.

Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 i.h.p. Lieut. Comdr. B. J. D. Guy.

V.C. Wellhawse.

Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 i.h.p. Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Monroe.

Nagasaki.

James, torpedo-boat destroyer, 320 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 i.h.p. Lt. Comdr. G. C. Heathcote.

Wellhawse.

Kent, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, 14 guns, 1,400 i.h.p. Captain S. St. J. Parry.

Nagasaki.

Kinsha, river gunboat, 615 tons, i.h.p. 1,200.

Lient. Comdr. T. J. S. Lyne, Yangtze.

Merlin, surveying ship, 1,070 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 i.h.p. Captain F. C. Learmonth, Kudat, B. N. Borneo.

Minotaur, armoured cruiser, (dagabip) Vice Admiral Sir A. L. Winlao, K.C.B., C.V.O. C.M.G.) 14,500 tons, i.h.p. 27,000.

Capt. G. C. Cayley, Nagasaki.

Monmouth, armoured cruiser, 9,500 tons, i.h.p. 22,000. Capt. L. E. Power, M.V.O., Nagasaki.

Moorhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, 800 i.h.p. 800, Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Leith, West River.

Nightingale, river gunboat, 65 tons, 240 h.p. Lt. Comdr. Claude Hillersden-Woodward, R.N., Yangtze.

Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 385 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 i.h.p. Comdr. E. Stevenson, Nagasaki.

Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p. Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Lucas, Canton.

Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p. Lieut. Comdr. E. J. B. Southby, Canton.

Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p. Lieut. Comdr. John Michael Barker, Yangtze.

Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, 305 tons, i.h.p. 6,000. Gunner W. Barlow, R.N., Hongkong.

Tamara, receiving ship, 4,650 tons, 6 guns, Commodore Eyles, Hongkong.

Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, i.h.p. 800.

Lient. Comdr. R. J. Buchanan, Yangtze.

Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p. Lient. Comdr. M. B. Haile-Hamilton, Yangtze.

Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 395 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 i.h.p. Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Lloyd.

Thomas, Hongkong.

Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 i.h.p. Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Hancock, Straits Settlements.

Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 5 guns, 5,900 i.h.p. Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hartford, Hongkong.

Widebeam, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p. Lt. Comdr. M. H. Wilding, Yangtze.

Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p. Lieut. Comdr. B. E. Brooks, Yangtze.

Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p. Lieut. Comdr. G. F. A. Mulock, Yangtze.

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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

FREEZING WARTS WITH CARBONIC ACID.

Freezing with carbon dioxide is a novel curative process; the exact value of which is not yet known. When the compressed gas is allowed to escape from a cylinder some of it condensed as snow and this is rammed into a tube of metal or vulcanite forming a solid round or square rod. With a piece of lint one end of the rod may be held in the hand, while the other end may be pared to any shape with a knife. On applying the free end to the skin, the surface is at once frozen by the intense cold, and striking effects follow the usual application of 30 to 90 seconds. Little or no pain is felt. Thawing takes place promptly and swelling follows in two or three minutes, while a blister often appears within an hour. So far the freezing has been applied with good results in such skin afflictions as birth-marks, warts and some moles.

AN UNKNOWN SOIL STERILIZER.

Recent evidence tends to show that the soil has sterilizing organisms as well as the fertilizing bacteria. At the Rothamsted Experimental Station in England, Drs. E. J. Russell and H. B. Hutchinson have partially sterilized soils by heating to about 200 degrees F., or treating with a volatile antiseptic like carbon disulphide, and have found that productiveness becomes greater for a time through increased production of ammonia, due to rapid increase of bacteria. This remarkable effect of incomplete sterilization is attributed to a destruction of competing organisms. The discovery of some means of suppressing the undesirable soil organisms would appear to be an important advance, and this problem is now receiving attention.

THE KRA'S DESTRUCTIVENESS.

The natural food of the New Zealand kia is fruits, roots, fungi, worms and insects, and the strange stories of sheep killing by this parrot have been seriously doubted. G. K. Marriiner, curator of the museum at Wanganui, has found the bird convicted by the most positive evidence. With horrible cruelty this extraordinary bird tears out the kidneys of its victim while clinging to the only foothold it can keep during the tortured animal's struggles, and sheep owners lose five per cent. of their flocks yearly.

SCENES FROM THE INVISIBLE.

A new region of wonders, quite unknown to our unaided perceptions, has been opened up by a combination of the ultramicroscope and the cinematograph. The former is an ordinary microscope using a powerful ray of light from one side, and, while it does not accurately reveal sizes and shapes, organisms and other solid particles far too small to be even detected by ordinary observation are made to appear as bright points on a dark background, and their position and movements are clearly shown. With great care and patience, Dr. Comandon, a French investigator, has photographed upon moving films both microscopic and ultramicroscopic scenes, adapting for each the illumination of an intense pencil of light from an electric arc. In the cinematograph the films throw upon a screen moving pictures, and the objects thus reproduced may be magnified as much as 10,000 diameters—an enlargement that would make a flea as big as a six-storey house if so immense a creature could be shown entire. The movements, in the blood, of corpuscles and disease germs are among the instructive views that can be brought out. One set of moving pictures shows the blood of a mouse infected with a trypanosome, similar to that of sleeping sickness, and the organisms—actually 1/1250 to 1/250 of an inch long—appear as swift-moving granules and ciliates a foot or more in length. In another series of pictures, a tadpole's tail is a mass of cells traversed by a river of blood, which whirls the oval blood corpuscles along like pebbles in a mountain torrent.

NEW BUILDING MATERIAL.

Portland cement has been produced from the waste slag of blast-furnaces, and a new process—now being tested in Liverpool—makes another useful building material by adding sand and sulphate of soda sometimes with a little lime to convert the slag into glass. With or without enclosed wire, this glass may be cast or rolled into artificial slates, paving blocks, building blocks, bricks, slab tiles. Much is expected from the slag-roofing-slate, which costs less than half as much as the natural slate of Wales, is translucent, can be made of any size or shape and in any one of several colours, and is absolutely rain-proof.

STEEL SOFTENED BY AGE.

Glass-hard steel rods at Brown University have lost 20 per cent. in electrical resistance since 1885. It is inferred that, at ordinary temperatures, glass-hard steel would become completely softened in 250 years.

HOUSES OF CLAY.

Building-walls of clay reinforced with wire-mesh, as devised by W. Paste, of Harburg, Germany, are claimed to have proven very satisfactory, and a two-family house with stable is said to have been built at a cost of but \$2,000. The reinforcement consists of inner and outer sheets of wire fabric, with horizontal sheets at intervals not exceeding the thickness of the wall. If heavy loads are to be borne, a layer of cement mortar is placed between successive courses of clay. Window openings are framed with cement mortar dovetailed with the clay work. The exterior is given a coating of neat cement mortar, with such additional plastering and dressing as may be desired; and the inside wall surfaces, after being first well dried, receive also the coating of neat cement mortar and are then plastered. Timber studding is used for wall-plates, floors, roof framing and partitions. Sheets of metal fabric are nailed on each side of the partition-studding, and the spaces between is filled with clay, well tamped. As used for buildings, the clay has little moisture—just sufficient to permit it to be tamped into a solid mass.

SEVERAL ANNUAL RINGS A YEAR.

Estimated at tree ages from the so-called annual rings appear to be of doubtful accuracy.

M. N. Thompson, conservator of forests for Southern Nigeria, has found reason for believing that mahogany trees show three or four well-marked zones of growth in a year—instead of only one—and he suggests that a new ring is formed each season. The same observation has been made both on forest trees and on those grown in the botanical gardens. The town of Ijaya was destroyed sixty years ago, and on its site has grown a forest containing mahogany trees with trunks more than ten feet in circumference.

GAS ENGINE SUPERIORITY.

The statement that gas engines are 50 per cent. less liable to breakdowns than steam engines has aroused a discussion, from which it appears that many insurance engineers regard the small gas engine as more reliable than the small steam engine. In the small machines, the gas engine receives the best efforts of manufacturers, while it is given much more attention in running than is bestowed upon the steam engine.

LORD CURZON ON INDIA.

ITS VALUE TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

To the current number of the *North American Review* Lord Curzon contributes the first of two articles on "British Rule in India." He explains that there is so frequently a tendency in India to assume that the advantage of the connection is mainly or wholly on the side of England, and perhaps in England to think that India is the chief gainer, that a comparison of the advantage conferred upon both may not be without value in enabling both parties to arrive at an unbiased judgment.

First let me endeavour to state what India gives to Great Britain and the Empire; for that she is a source of great material and political advantage to them and always has been one of my favourite propositions. From her abounding population she has supplied England with labour for the exploitation of Empire lands in all parts of the globe. Few persons probably have any clear idea of the extent or variety of this service. After the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, had it not been for the supply of Indian labour, many of the islands must have fallen out of cultivation, and would probably long before now have been transferred by cession or secession to another flag. In Trinidad there are now 86,000 East Indians, and in Jamaica 10,000. With the opening of the Panama Canal, these islands will gain enormously in material and strategic value, and their continued prosperity will be an Imperial asset of the first importance. But for a similar reason Mauritius, where there are 206,000 East Indians, would probably have fallen to France, and British supremacy in the Indian Ocean would have been in grave peril. We should never have been able to exploit our South American colony of British Guiana without Indian labour, the Indian population there is now 105,000 out of a total of 278,000. We have even been able to spare surplus labour for other Powers, the French in Reunion, and the Dutch in Dutch Guiana. Indian coolies have penetrated to the remote Pacific, and the Fiji Islands contain 17,000. Africa, which from its proximity to India supplies a natural field for Indian labour, can tell a similar tale. The planters of Natal would not have been able to develop that colony had it not been for an Indian population, which is now 115,000 strong and exceeds in numbers the European inhabitants of the State. The Uganda Railway was constructed by more than 20,000 Indian coolies, and Indian labour was more than once sought of me by the late Cecil Rhodes. Every year an emigrant force from 15,000 to 20,000 coolies leaves the ports of India for these distant fields. There is another side to the question also. The benefit is reciprocal, both in relief to the congestion of India and in compensation and wages to large numbers of poor men.

To South Africa I sent out in the Boer campaign 13,200 British officers and men from the British Army in India, and 9,000 natives, principally followers. To China we despatched from India 1,300 British officers and men, 20,000 native troops and 17,500 native followers. Nor were these mercenary forces employed against their will to fight the battles of a distant Government. Not a war can take place in any part of the British Empire in which the Indian Prince does not come forward with voluntary offers of armed assistance; and the fact that the native army was not allowed to stand by the side of the British in repelling the Boer invasion of Natal in 1899 was actually made the subject of attack upon the Government in India—so keenly was the popular sentiment in favour of Indian participation aroused. I was in India throughout the South African and Chinese wars. Though not far short of 30,000 troops, British and Indian, were at one time away from the country, perfect tranquillity prevailed; and while the inveterate foes of England may have sneered at the early reverse to our arms, there could be no question of the genuineness of the rejoicing when the tide turned and the news of victory was flashed along the wires."

Lord Curzon then proceeds to deal with the more familiar question of business relations. India, he says, has become the largest producer of food and raw material in the Empire and the principal granary of Great Britain, the imports into the United Kingdom of wheat, meal, and flour from India exceeding those of Canada and being double those of Australia. At the same time, India is the largest purchaser of British produce and manufacturers, and notably of cotton goods. Moreover, it must be remembered that under the existing system English cotton manufacturers imported into India pay a duty of only 53 per cent., a countervailing excise duty of equivalent amount being at the same time levied on Indian manufacturers. "To me, however, it is less in its material than in its moral and educational aspects that India has always appeared to confer so incomparable a boon upon the British race. No one now taunts the British aristocracy with treating India as a playground for its sons. There is not much play there for the Government official at any time, and such as he is, is drawn from all classes of the British community. Just as the India Army is to the young subalterns the finest available school of manhood and arms, so also the Indian Civil Service is a training ground for British character that is not without its effect both upon the Empire and the race. The former service is demonstrated by the constant drain upon India for irrigation officers and engineers, for postal and telegraph and forest officers for financiers and administrators all over the world. The men whom she has trained are to be encountered in regions as far apart as Nigeria and China, the Cape and Siam. They are among the administrative pioneers of the Empire. To those officers of the Civil Service who never leave the country no such field of adventure opens. But India develops in them the sense of duty, and a spirit of self-sacrifice, as well as faculties of administration and command which are among the greatest plenties of the British race. Acting and not talking, working and not boasting, they pursue their silent and often unknown careers, bequeathing a tradition to their families which is sometimes perpetuated for generations, and leaving a permanent and wholesome imprint on the national character.

The Admiralty (the Agency also learns) has agreed to land Canada certain active service ratings, including skilled higher ratings, instructional staff, and the necessary officers for the safe conduct of that vessel. The *Niobe*'s complement will be made up of Fleet Admirals, who, with the approval of the Admiralty, have volunteered for Canadian

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1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

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London & Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	NUBIA	British	F. J. Fox	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 7th inst.	To-morrow, at Noon.
London, &c., via usual Port of Call	ARCADIA	British	S. Marcham	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To 14th inst.	
Haevre, Hamburg & Antwerp, &c.	LIBERIA	German	Kinsel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINER	On 2nd Oct.	
Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp, &c.	BADENIA	German	K. W.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINER	On 7th inst.	
Haevre, Hamburg & Antwerp, &c.	SAMBIA	German	K. W.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINER	On 10th inst.	
Haevre, Bremen & Hamburg, &c.	SPEZIA	German	K. W.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINER	On 19th Oct.	
Haevre & Hamburg via Straits, &c.	ALBIA	German	K. W.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINER	On 9th inst., at 5 P.M.	
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	YAMABAWA MARU	French	C. H. Butler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 1 P.M.	
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	VILLE DE LA CHOTAT	French	B. Ballon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 14th inst., at D'Light	
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	MITAZAKI MARU	Jap. str.	T. Morai	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	About 17th inst.	
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	CARNARVONSEYNE	Brit. str.	F. E. Cope	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at D'Light	
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	KITANO MARU	Jap. str.	D. Deinat	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINER	On 4th Oct.	
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	AMBRIA	German	B. Becker	SANDER, WILHELM & CO.	On 29th inst.	
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	VOORNAREN	Am. str.	G. Boltz	MELCHERS & CO.	On 7th inst., at Noon	
Gothenburg	GOEDEN	German	G. Boltz	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 3rd inst.	
Bremen	LENNOX	British	G. Boltz	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 10th inst.	
Saint Patrick	SAINTE PATRICK	British	F. S. Cowley	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 27th inst.	
Suveric	SUVERIC	British	1 m.	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 6 P.M.	
Empress of India	MONTRAGLE	British	2 m.	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Nov., at Noon	
Awa Maru	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	S. Ichikawa	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.	
Tacoma Maru	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	H. Yamamoto	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst., at Noon	
Imara Maru	IMARA MARU	Jap. str.	K. Kawan	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th Oct., at Noon	
Buyo Maru	BUYO MARU	Jap. str.	M. Winckler	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd Oct., at Noon	
Kemano Maru	KEMANO MARU	German	D. Lenz	MILCHERS & CO.	Today, at Noon	
Prins Sigismund	PRINS SIGISMUND	German	T. Sekine	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at D'Light	
Yawata Maru	YAWATA MARU	German	H. Eraser	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon	
Hirano, Maru	HIRANO, MARU	German	H. Kaesner	MILCHERS & CO.	On 15th inst., at Noon	
Cordemus	CORDEMUS	German	M. Yagi	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst.	
Nikko Maru	NIKKO MARU	German	Zwart	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINER	On 26th inst., at Noon	
Tillitae	TILLITAE	British	Kentie	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	Quick despatch.	
Nanchang	NANCHANG	British	F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	On 6th inst., at 4 P.M.	
Chifshing	CHIFSHING	British	M. Courtney	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	To-day, at Noon.	
Choyang	CHOYANG	British	D. Deinat	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINER	To-day.	
Ambria	AMBRIA	British	G. Moines	MELCHERS & CO.	About 7th inst.	
Drengeinges	DRENGEINGES	British	E. W. G. Phillips, E.N.Z.	MELCHERS & CO.	On 8th inst.	
Adriana	ADRIANA	British	Ristorcelli	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 8th inst.	
Nora	NORA	British	M. R. Lake	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	On 12th inst., at Noon.	
Tranquebar	TRANQUEBAR	British	Fred. Pyne	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst.	
Yarba	YARBA	British	G. W. Gordon	C. & Q. S. N. CO.	About 15th inst.	
Nambang	NAMBANG	British	A. F. Pander	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINER	Quick despatch.	
Ceylon Maru	CEYLON MARU	British	E. W. Cockburn, E.N.Z.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	Aboard 3rd inst.	
Druhi	DRUHI	British	Y. Kuburaki	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 4th inst., at 10 A.M.	
Tjilwong	TJILWONG	British	T. W. Pickard	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at 4 P.M.	
Palma	PALMA	British	A. E. Hodging	DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.	To-day, at 10 A.M.	
Daijin Maru	DAIJIN MARU	British	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.	On 6th inst., at 10 A.M.	
Zaitro	ZAITRO	British	J. W. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon	
Yuenang	YUENANG	British	S. J. Payne	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	To-morrow, at Noon.	
Ugby	UGBY	British	P. H. Royle	SHIENWAN TOME & CO.	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.	
Kaipong	KAIPOONG	British	R. Rodger	SHIENWAN TOME & CO.	On 10th inst., at Noon.	
Sungklang	SUNGKLANG	British	H. Mathias	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at 4 P.M.	
Borneo	BORNEO	German	H. A. Hards	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 6th inst., at 4 P.M.	
Colombia	COLOMBIA	British	F. Sembil	MELCHERS & CO.	End of Sept.	
Capri	CAPRI	British	E. Combes	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th inst.	
Aeratoan Apac	AERATOAN APAC	British	W. D. A. Thomas	CARLOWAY & CO.	On 12th inst., at Noon	
Foodgas	FOODGAS	British	J. E. v. Damme Jelina	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	To-morrow, at Noon.	
Tijpanas	TIJPANAS	British		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINER	On 14th inst., at Noon.	
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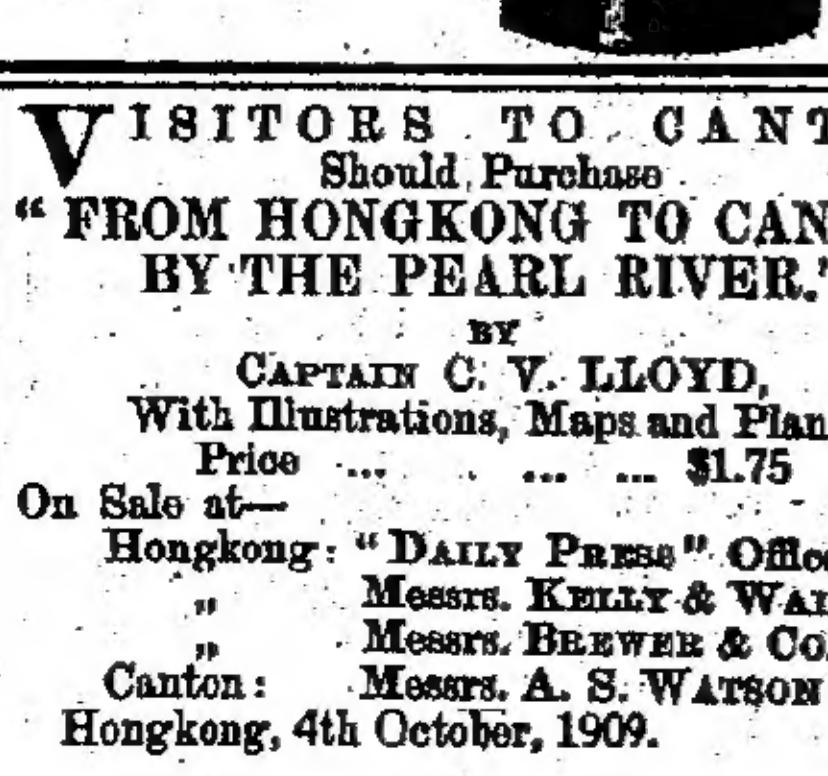
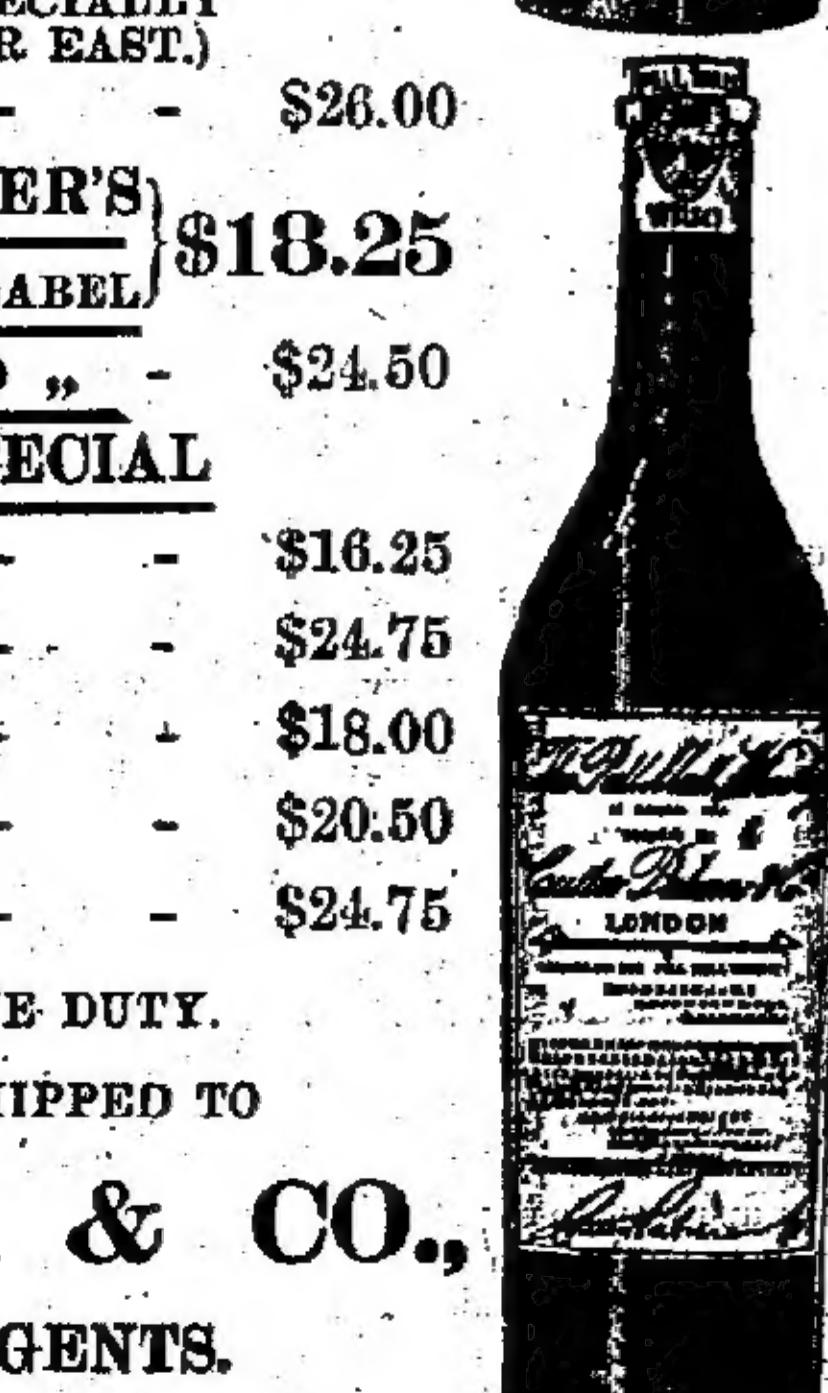
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SIGNAL, German str., 902, F. Iversen, 27th August—Swatow 26th August, General—Jensen & Co.

S. THAI, American str., 574, D. Pejo, 31st July—Manila 27th July, Sugar—W. R. & Co.

SUISANG, British str., 1,771, M. Picknell, 21st August—Chingwato 14th August, Coal—Chinese Engineering & Mining Co.

TACOMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,830, H. Yamamoto, 30th August—Tacoa, Wash, 4th and Manila, P.I. 26th August, Flour and General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TAIHWANG, British str., 1,544, G. F. Matthews, 27th August—Salon 23rd July, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TELENACHUS, British str., 1,340, D. Edwards, 15th August—Salon 11th August, General—Wo Fat Sing.

TILAKJAP, Dutch str., 3,860, A. W. Li Boog, 29th August—Balavik 21st August, Timber and General—Norddeutscher Lloyd.

CHOYANG, British str., 1,242, Courtney, 29th August—Shanghai via Swatow 23rd August—General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DAIJIN MARU, Jap. str., 346, Y. Kuburaki, 31st Aug.—Swatow 30th Aug., General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DEUFAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, A. Anousen, 27th August—Bangkok via Swatow 26th August, General—C. S. S. N. Co.

HAIYANG, British str., 1,362, A. E. Hodging, 31st August—Foochow, Amoy and Swatow 30th August, General—Douglas, Lepak.

HEIJING, German str., 1,217, J. Köhler, 29th August—Bangkok 23rd August, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

KAIPOONG, British str., 237, J. Warrack, 30th August—Cebu 21st August, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KEONGWAI, German str., 1,117, J. Köhler, 29th August—Bangkok 23rd August, Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.

KUMANO MARU, Japanese str., 3,147, M. Winckler, 30th August—Yokohama 20th August—General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KUMCHOW, British str., 1,460, J. D. Martin, 27th August—Saigon 23rd Aug., General—Xing Sang & Co.

KWANGTAN, Chinese str., 1,536, E. H. Pratt, 28th August—Shanghai 25th August, General—C. M. S. Co.

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MUNAN, British str., 1,143, Benson, 20th Aug.—Saigon 16th August, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

YALIANG, British str., 1,362, A. E. Hodging, 31st August—Foochow, Amoy and Swatow 30th August, General—Douglas, Lepak.

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SAILING VESSEL.



Sozodont

Everyone uses a toothwash or powder. Most are not satisfied and try one after another. And still the teeth are not as white and hygienically clean as they should be. Let them try SOZODONT. It does what is wanted and is the most pleasant dentifrice one can use—fragrant, smooth, and antiseptic. Ask your dentist to tell you how good "Sozodont" is. Sozodont is in three forms—powder, liquid, and paste; each equally effective. Try the powder first it meets the requirements of most people.

1010-1

THE BRITISH SERVICE RIFLE.

VIWS OF EXPERT MARKSMEN.

Considerable interest is being taken by shooting men in the question of the comparative merits of the British Service rifle and those employed in Germany, the United States, and other countries, and in the allied subject of the difference between the trajectories of the German spitz bullet and the British bullet, Mark VI, 215 grains. The large diagram displayed at Bisley illustrating the dangerously effective flight of the German bullet, and, by comparison, the ineffective trajectory of the bullet discharged from the British Service rifle, has been explained, says the London Post, by our Special Correspondent at the camp. He indicated that, in the view of experts, we need a new rifle if our soldiers are not to be heavily handicapped in the immediate event of their being opposed by those of other nations armed with more deadly weapons. That the military authorities are alive in one respect to the need for provision which will place the man behind the British rifle in a less disadvantageous position is evident from the fact that experiments have been carried out with the new pointed bullet. But there was a unanimity of opinion amongst expert marksmen who discussed the matter with one of our representatives at Bisley that the improved bullet, though undoubtedly it will give a lower and therefore more deadly flight, will not remove the relative inferiority of our arm. I will, they consider, be a makeshift which will not adequately meet the needs of the situation. That can only be done by a new rifle which will yield the high velocity of the Mauser, the Ross, and other types. In a word, the British rifle lacks efficiency.

Captain Conthope, M.P., who successfully led the House of Commons team, said: "I consider inferiority is chiefly due to the rifle itself rather than to the bullet. Our bullet is out of date, no doubt, but it is the rifle which prevents us from having up-to-date ammunition. Having been made for the black powder cartridge, the chamber space is so small that it is impossible to increase the charge sufficiently to give a very high velocity. If the chamber were larger the pressure would be distributed over a large area, and would therefore not be so severe on the breech. However, in my opinion we very badly need a new rifle altogether, with a different breech action, having the greater resistance of a large chamber, slightly smaller bore than the .303, and a stronger aperture sight close to the eye, certainly within four inches. I am awaiting with interest the report on the new experimental 160 grains bullet, which has been made at Enfield and tried at Hythe, but I fancy with our bore the bullet is too light for accuracy at extreme range. It probably 'loses velocity at anything over 1,800 yards very rapidly, and we should do better, in my opinion, with the 175-grain experimental bullet which was invented some years ago."

Mr. Norris will only stay one or two days, as he is anxious to get through to Yokohama in the south-west monsoon, after touching at Singapore. He is trying to make a quick passage, as in the north-east monsoon it is impossible to get up the China Seas and across the Pacific. He expects to reach San Francisco in a couple of months or ten weeks and he plans to cross the Pacific without calling anywhere, taking four or five weeks to do so. He has stores and provisions sufficient to last for a year.

Mr. Norris does not consider he is doing anything particularly remarkable. It is no more difficult or dangerous, he says, to sail from port to port round the world, than from port to port in particular neighbourhoods, and a larger number of craft sail from San Francisco to Honolulu and other places in the Pacific.

An interesting fact that although an awning is put up when in port, there is no covering when on the open sea. The feelings of the party when coming down the Red Sea, therefore, can be better imagined than described. It should be stated, however, that it would be impossible to find a healthier-looking set of people—the little girl, especially, looking remarkably well.

Mr. Norris is modest to a degree, even taciturn, and does not care for a write up, as he never reads one. In fact, as he jokingly asserted, newspaper correspondents were the plague of his life, and they worried him everywhere. He, however, was not averse to a pleasant and friendly chat—after the enjoyment of which our representative left him.

Sergeant Martin said the Ross and other rifles would give just as flat a trajectory as the German rifle with the same bullet, and even the Enfield would do so within a few inches. "Our new pointed bullet will put us nearly on an equality in regard to a flat flight. We are definitely at a disadvantage compared with the Germans, at present, and we shall not secure absolute equality until we have a stronger breech-action so that we can use a cartridge giving a higher pressure. The Ross rifle is proved up to 24 tons per square inch, the Lee-Enfield danger limit is 20 or 21 tons."

ADVENTUROUS AMERICANS.

FOUND THE WORLD IN A SIXTY-TON YACHT.

An interesting arrival in the harbour this morning, says the English Observer of August 17, was the two-masted American yacht *Scaphis*. This little vessel, which has a gross tonnage of 52 and a net tonnage of 42, is on a trip round the world, and is skippered by her owner, Mr. L. A. Norris, of San Francisco, who has on board with him Mrs. Norris, their pretty little golden-haired daughter, a companion, Miss Wild, and a crew of nine. Post Said was the last port touched at and prior to that visits were paid to Malta, Naples, Marseilles, Gibraltar and the Azores. Boston, the capital of Massachusetts, having been left on April 21. Post Said was left on July 27, and, therefore, as the only engine is an auxiliary 35 h.p. motor which takes the boat along at a speed of six knots an hour only, it will be seen that the sailing were favourable and that the sailing was to speak, did most of the work. It was all sail sailing and though the seas were rough off Socotra, the weather was never sufficiently bad to cause any anxiety.

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HIDDEN TREASURE.

QUEE AFFAIR AT THE STRAITS TREASURY.

A strange irregularity that will form the subject of a departmental enquiry took place in the Treasury at Singapore on the 21st inst., reports the Straits Times. A police lance-corporal going his rounds noticed beneath a stair near the door of the office and adjacent to the treasury room, a box such as is used by Government to pack silver in. Although it was partially covered with a piece of matting it was visible and the lance corporal hauled it out.

It was soon found to contain silver dollars to the amount of five thousand, and further investigation revealed the fact that it was one of a number that had been deposited for safety in the guard-room. Whoever had removed it had put an empty case in its place.

Yesterday afternoon two Sikhs, a policeman and a tram conductor were placed under arrest, and it is likely that they will be released this afternoon.

SOME POISON MYSTERIES.

In these columns, some time ago, we reported the capture of a man who used to remove his enemies by means of poison. He was a man with a wide knowledge of drugs, and the poison he used was very difficult to detect. There are, however, few poisons which leave no trace behind, and, curiously enough, the one sort of poison which causes more mischief and more deaths than all other poisons put together, can easily be detected by anyone. This, of course, is the poison which is distilled in your stomach whenever you fail to thoroughly digest food; and the signs cannot be mistaken. When you have pains after eating, bad taste in the mouth, wind in the stomach, headaches, giddiness, loss of energy, sleeplessness or low spirits, you may be sure that the poison created by the undigested food in your stomach is polluting your blood, clogging your system, and causing those ailments which we commonly call stomach and liver trouble.

If you want to prevent or cure such trouble take Mother Seigel's Syrup, which is made of creative extracts of roots, barks and leaves which tone up and strengthen the stomach as nothing else does, greatly stimulate the action of the liver and bowels and cleanse the kidneys. In this way, the Syrup clears away all poisons from the system, purifies the blood, makes food nourish you, and ensures the blessings of robust health.

Mr. C. H. Edwards, of 9, Loughs Road, Walthamstow, E., suffered for a long time because she could not digest her food, and the poisonous gases created by the undigested mass gave her great pain and misery. In a letter dated April 5th, 1910, Mrs. Edwards says: "About six years ago, I was first taken ill with Indigestion or dyspepsia. When I ate anything, it used to lie like a load on my chest for about an hour afterwards. I had very bad headaches and a nasty, acid taste in my mouth. I was often giddy, more often when I was out in the street. Sometimes it was as much as I could manage to do my work. After a meal, I had a painful feeling of fulness. Sometimes too, I felt low spirited. The heartburn was at times dreadful. I was often drowsy during the day."

"My mother had always kept Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house, as a family remedy for stomach and liver trouble, and so I turned to it. I took about four bottles in all, and had a small quantity entirely cured me. I have had no sign of Indigestion, biliary trouble, or any other stomach or liver trouble since that day."

"If you have pains after eating, wind, or a sense of fulness in the stomach, a nasty taste in the mouth or a furred tongue, headaches, dizziness, specks floating before your eyes, sleeplessness, languor, or low spirits, your food is poisoning you, instead of doing you good. Mother Seigel's syrup will clear the poison from your system, prevent fresh poison from forming, make food nourish you and cure your ailments as surely and as quickly as it cured Mrs. Edwards. Take it daily, after meals, [67-9]

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

September 1st, 1910.

The Prices are given in Dollar Conta.

Buyers' Markt.

Mei Lung Pa Kuk—Beef, airloin and prime cut	lb. 20
Ham Ngau Yek—Corned Beef	lb. 22
Shin Ngau Yek—Roast Beef	lb. 22
Ngau Nam—Breast of Beef	lb. 15
Tong Yek—Beef for soup	lb. 20
Ngau Yek Pa—Beef Steak	lb. 22
Ngau Yek Ch'ong—Sausage	lb. 20
Ngau Ng—Beef Steak, Sirloin lb. 9	lb. 20
Ngau Lao—Beef Steak, Sirloin lb. 10	lb. 20
Ngau Le—Beef Steak, Tongue	lb. 20
Ngau Ng—Beef, fresh, each	50
Han Ngau Le—corned	50
Ngau Tan—Bullock's Head	85
Ngan Sam—Heart	lb. 12
Ngan Kin—Beef Hump	lb. 12
Ngan Tan Kak—Calves' head and feet	set \$1.00
Yang Po Kwat—Mutton Chop lb. 22	22
Yang Po—Leg of Mutton	22
Yong Shan—Mutton Shoulder	20
Yong T'au—Sheep's Head/feet/neck	20
Yong Sam—Sheep's Heart	6
Yong Fu—Sheep's Kidneys	each
Yong Kau—Sheep's Liver	lb. 24
Ch'uk—Pig's Feet	each
Ch'uk Ng—Pig's Brain	set 24
Ch'uk Taap—Pig's Fry	lb. 25
Ch'uk T'au—Pig's Heads	lb. 25
Ch'uk Po—Pig's Kidney	pair
Ch'uk Pi Kwat—Pork Chop	lb. 18
Ch'uk Sam—Pig's Heart	11
Ch'uk Kon—Pig's Liver	80
Ch'uk Tse—Sucking Pige (to order)	22
Shang Ngan Yau—Beef Suet	20
Shang Ngan Yau—Mutton Suet	22
Ngan Tsai—Veal	30
Ngan Lap Ch'ong—Beef Sausage	20
Ngan Lap Ch'ong—Veal	20
POULTRY.	
Kai Tsai—Chicken	30
Kai Tsai—Capons	32
Pan Kai—Doves	each
Sam Sheng—Ducks	Ap
Wild Duck pair	
Ap—Ducks	lb. 22
Kai Tan—Hens' Eggs	doz. 24
Ch'uk—Fowl, Canton	lb. 25
Lo Niua Kai—Fowls, Hainan	doz. 30
Shan Kai—Pheasant	23
Ch'uk Kai—Partridge	each
Wu Fo Tsak—Rice Birds	doz. 25
Shu Tsai—Snipe	each 25
Shu Shih Ap—Ial	doz. 25
Po Kai Kung—Turkeys, Cook lb. 90	90
Po Kai Mo—Turkeys, Hen	50
FISH.	
Kai Yu—Bulbel	lb. 11
Yan Yu—Bream	lb. 16
Tan Shou Yu—Canton Fresh Water Fish	
Le Yu—Carp	16
Man Yu—Cat Fish	18
Hai—Crabs	18
Ma Yu—Cattle Fish	15
Shu Mng Yu—Dab	16
Wu To Mng Lui—Dace	12
Wu To Mng Lui—Dace	9
Ho Shui Mng Lui—Dace	17
Shu Shui Shui—Eels, Fresh water	
Wong Mng Eels, Yellow	25
Ting Mng Eels, Frog	25
Shak Mng Eels	50
Pak Kay Yek—Gudgeon	12
Ho Kai Yu—Herrings	15
Wong Po Yu—Labrus	15
Ling Yu—Lobsters	15
Shi Yu—Mackerel	15
Loach	23
Chu Yu—Mullet	24
Mong Yu—Mong Fish	23
Shang Hng Yu—Oysters	23
Kai Kung Yu—Parrot Fish	18
Tan Lek—Perch	15
Hai Yu—Pike	9
Fe Po Yu—Plaice	20
Pak Ch'ong—Pomfret, White	26
Hak Ch'ong—Black	18
Ming Hng—Prawns	52
Pi Pa Yu—Prawns	0
Siu Kai Kun—Book Fish	16
Chun Yu—Roach	9
Sa Yu—Shark	22
Ma Yu Yu—Salmon, Canton	22
Shang Hng Yu—Salmon, Fresh Water	28
Yu Shing—Shrimps	11
Lap Yu—Snapper	24
Wan Yu—Tench	23
Wu Hsi—Turbot	15
Kai Yu—Turles, small, fresh water	56
Pak Bit Yu—Yellow Bait	15
EGGS.	
Ting Kai—Almonds	25
Kai Shui—Ping Ko—Apples	
Ting Po—Ping Ko—Apples, C'Yoo	10
Hot Tong—Apples, small, C'Yoo	7
Pak Ch'ui—Apples, Custard	6
Macao	
Kai Pan—Ping Ko—Apples	
Shang Sheng Hng Tsui—Bananas, fragrant	
Shang Hng Tsui—Bananas	6
Young T'au—Carabobs	10
Fung Luh—Chestnuts, Chinese	10
Ye Po—Cocoanuts	8
Po Tai—Grapes, 1st cl. lb. 23	23
Ning Mong—Lemons, Chinese	7
Kam Shang Ling-miau—Lemon, American	6
Lai Chi—Lichees, Fresh	1
Passion Fruit, American	each
Papaw	
2nd	2nd
3rd	3rd
La Chi Kon—Lichees, Small	25
Ning Mong—Lemons—Saigon	5
La Shing Mong—Mango, Manila	
On Nang Kon—Mango, Saigon	
Shan Kai Tsui—Mangosteens, doz. 10	10
Kong Sui Kwa—Water Melon, 1st	10
Sal Kwi—Water Melons, China	3
Young Kwi—Water Melons, China	3
Pak Lam—Olives	lb. 15
Chang—Oranges	5
Chu Chau Ch'ing—Oranges	5
Swatow	
Ou Min Ching—Oranges, Macao	
Chu Si Kai—Small	
Tim Kai—Mandarin	
Fei Shang—Peanuts	10
Shanghai Li—Pears American	18
Si Li—Pears Shanghai	18

Hung Li—Plums Swallow

Siu Tai—Pears, Cooking Canton

Yang Ts—Perimino, large

Pan Ti Po Lo—Pineapple

Pineapple Cooking only

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ELAN, British str., 251, Milner, 31st August
Hankow 25th August, Bullard—A. P. &
Co.

PEKING, Chinese str., 380, J. B. Howie, 1st
Sept., Shanghai 23rd August, General—
C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Cornelissen,
1st September—Haiphong 28th August, General—
General—A. R. Mart.

KASHMIR, British str., 1,124, Lawers, 1st Sept.
—Manila 29th August—Butterfield &
Swire.

LENONG, British str., 2,361, D. Reid, 1st Sept.
—Keelung 30th Aug., General—Dowdell
& Co.

LINAN, British str., 1,350, Williams, 31st Aug.
—Shanghai 28th Aug., General—Butter-
field & Swire.

LOONGSHAN, British str., 1,092, F. Wheeler,
1st September—Manila 25th and Amoy
31st Aug., General—Jardine, Matheson &
Co.

SUISANG, British str., 1st September—Canton.

YATHEEN, British str., 1,424, S. J. Payne, 1st
Sept.—Bangkok and Kuching 26th
August, Rice and General—Jardine,
Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
1st September.

Amber, German str., for Shanghai.
Chingming, British str., for Swatow.

Choyang, British str., for Shanghai.
Huang, British str., for Swatow.

Heine, German str., for Hoihow.

Kuang-Mor, Japanese str., for Australia.

Luna, British str., for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

1st September.

CHENAN, British str., for Shanghai.
CHIYUEN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

CHOSHUN MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.

DETA, British str., for Shanghai.

DIOMED, British str., for Saigon.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, British str., for Shanghai.

HAKUM, British str., for Swatow.

HAKATA MARU, Japanese str., for Shanghai.

HITACHI MARU, Japanese str., for Singapore.

IYO MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe.

SINGAN, British str., for Huphong.

SPIRE, Norwegian str., for Quon Chow Wan.

TAIYUAN, British str., for Australia.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Brit. str. *Longgang* reports: Moderate
weather.

The British str. *Kuiping* reports: Fresh
winds and rough SWesterly sea, heavy rain
squalls.

The British str. *Yatshing* reports: Fine
weather moderate South to SWesterly winds
to 19 N. long 113.30° E. Thence fresh
W.S. Westerly wind and hard rain squall to 60
miles South of Cap Rock, thence moderating
to port.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

August 27th.

TAIKOO DOCK.—Union, Foochow.

ARRIVED.

Per *Longgang*, from Manila, &c., Messrs E.
S. Daniels, C. L. Duncan and C. A. Dana.

DEPARTED.

Per *Iyo Maru*, for Japan, Mr. S. Tomono, Mr.
M. Hoshino, Mr. J. R. Maple, Mr. C. G.
Elder, Mr. Ribbund, Mr. T. L. E. T. Mr. S.
Okura, Major Grice, Mr. and Mrs. Lerrigo,
Lt. and Mrs. Bunting, Mr. E. Tude, Mr. K.
Gohara, Mr. K. Kuro, Mr. H. Takemura, Mr.
M. Nakamura, Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, Mrs.
Omar, Mr. M. Radick and Mr. C. Rodwell.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.
August 9th—Hengfontein, Glenstrae, Alesia.
12th—Menai, More, Fair Ling, Tonkin,
16th—Benevente, Delfzijl, Flushing, Terschelling,
19th—Hirano Maru, Pembrokeshire, Promethea,
Tranquebar, Yarra, 19th—Delayed
through mutiny, Tonkin, 23rd—Indrasam-
ha, Inverness, 26th—Alicante, C. Ferd, Laius,
Hudson, Ernest, Simon, Kaisco, Nippon,
Palawan, Satheria, Amral, Erelante, Indra-
do, Benalor, Pria, Etil Friedrich, Somali,
Sey Maru, Wymore.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

Aug. 29th—Mala, 30th—Erzherzog Franz
Ferdinand, African Prince, Luetzow.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s



SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.
SHIPPERS

Cutler, Palmer & Co., London

AGENTS

SIEMSSON & CO.

HONGKONG

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,
and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPORTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete Record

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST.
HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS,

with which is incorporated
THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
Subscription paid in advance, \$12 per
annum. Postage \$2 to any part
of the World.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

(Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to
Hankow, Madras and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"
Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched
for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 3rd
Sept., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1910. [991]

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the
United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico
and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C.,
SEATTLE & TACOMA
VIA
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail or about.
• SUVERIC	6,232	F. S. Cowley	27th September.
• KUMERIC	6,232	G. B. McGill	20th October.
• AYMERIC	4,362	J. Boyd	20th November.

Calling at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

* These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1910. [8]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPERESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at
Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of
2 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 2 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER
SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong. "EMPERESS OF INDIA" SAT., 17th Sept. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" SAT., 3rd Oct. "EMPERESS OF CHINA" SAT., 29th Oct. "MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, 8th Nov.

From St. John, N.B. "EMPERESS OF INDIA" SAT., 19th Nov. "EMPERESS OF BRITAIN" FRI., 16th Dec. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" SAT., 17th Dec.

From Quebec. "ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, 14th Oct. "EMPERESS OF IRELAND" FRI., 4th Nov. "ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, 25th Nov.

From St. John, N.B. "EMPERESS OF BRITAIN" FRI., 16th Dec. "ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, 13th Jan.

"Empress" Steamships leave HONGKONG at 6 P.M.
"Monteagle" at 12 NOON.

The "Emperor" Steamships leave HONGKONG at 6 P.M.
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The "Emperor" Steamships leave HONGKONG at 6 P.M

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	MARKS
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 3rd	See Special of Call. Capt. S. Barcham Sept.
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, PUKOW, HANKOW, CHINWANTAO, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	PALMA	About 3rd	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAO and MARSAILLES	NUBIA	About 7th	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	Capt. G. Phillips	About 8th	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELHI	About 15th	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 1st September, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	SINGAN	On 2nd Sept., Noon.
ILOILO & CEBU	KAFONG	On 2nd Sept., 4 P.M.
AMOY, NINGPO & SHANGHAI	KASHING	On 2nd Sept., 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & NEWCHENGANG	NANCHANG	On 6th Sept., 4 P.M.
ILOILO & CEBU via AMOY	SUNGKILANG	On 6th Sept., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung. FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).			
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	CHIYSANG	Friday, 2nd Sept., Noon.	
TIENTSIN via SWATOW, TSINGTAO	CHIPSHING	Friday, 2nd Sept., Noon.	
TAU, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO			
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Friday, 2nd Sept., 4 P.M.	
MANILA	YUENSANG	Friday, 9th Sept., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	NAMSANG	Monday, 12th Sept., Noon.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Wednesday, 14th Sept., Noon.	

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.
The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobo (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang Telephone No. 215, Sui. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGER, Hongkong, 2nd September, 1910.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

Occupying 9 to 10 Days.

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING.

HAIYANG	Capt. A. E. Hedges	FRIDAY, 2nd Sept., at 10 A.M.
HAIMUN	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 6th Sept., at 10 A.M.
HAITAN	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 9th Sept., at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at, and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). During the Month of September, a Special Reduction of 20% on Fares to Foochow and Return will be Allowed.

For Freight and Passage apply to

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1910.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMERS DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE "TRANQUEBAR" On 10th September
For Further Particulars apply to
Hongkong, 18th August, 1910.

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

NIPPONYUSEN KAISHA
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, POBE, PENANG, COLOMBO and POET SAID	KANAGAWA MARU	7,000	THURSDAY, 8th Sept., at 5 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	MIYAZAKI MARU	9,000	WED'DAY, 14th Sept., at Daylight
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	KITANO MARU	9,000	WED'DAY, 23rd Sept., at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOAIKI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	SADOU MARU	7,000	SATURDAY, 10th Sept., from KOBE
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOAIKI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU	7,000	TUESDAY, 13th Sept., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	INABA MARU	7,000	TUESDAY, 11th Oct., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	KUMANO MARU	6,000	FRIDAY, 2nd Sept., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	CEYLON MARU	6,000	WED'DAY, 14th September.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU	7,000	THURSDAY, 15th Sept., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	6,000	WED'DAY, 23rd Sept., at Noon.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing "Aki Maru" 30th May, ending 30th September, 1910.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of Rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

† Omitting Keelung and Shimizu.

— Calling at Saigon.

§ Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. ♦ Cargo only. * Carries Deck Passengers.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER [13-125]

Hongkong, 1st August, 1910.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.



STEAMSHIP

TONS. CAPTAIN FOR SAILING DATE.

ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	On 3rd Sept., Noon.
EUBI	2540	R. Badger	On 10th Sept., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO. General Managers, Hongkong, 29th August, 1910.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	HOMEWARD.
S.S. AMBRIA	7th Sept.
S.S. ALESIA	8th Sept.
S.S. C. FERD. LAFITZ	27th Sept.
S.S. ARMENIA	6th Oct.
S.S. SENEGAMBIA	21st Oct.
S.S. SILEVIA	4th Nov.
S.S. ARABIA	10th Nov.
S.S. SCANDIA	15th Dec.
	1910.
FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SPEZIA	10th Sept.
S.S. LIBERIA	14th Sept.
S.S. BADENIA	2nd Oct.
S.S. AMBRIA	4th Oct.
S.S. ALESIA	9th Oct.

Further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1910.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO).

1910.

S.S. BUJO MARU ... 10,500 tons gross ... Sail Oct. 22nd, at Noon.

S.S. HONGKONG MARU ... 11,000 " " Dec.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND STRINGS.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, MANDOLINES, and other STRINGED INSTRUMENTS.

ALL WOOD and BRASS WIND INSTRUMENTS.
ALUMINIUM MANDOLINES FOR HOT CLIMATES.
NOVELTIES OF FITTINGS and STRINGS.
GEBRUEIDER SCHUSTER, MARKNEUKIRCHEN 76, GERMANY

For Particulars, Catalogues and Samples apply to the Sole Representative for China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM

HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

43-51

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Arcadia, with the Siberian mail, is due to arrive here to-day.

TO	PER	DATE
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Friday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.	
Swatow, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Friday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.	
Swatow and Shanghai	Friday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.	
Manila, Thursday Is. Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth, and Fremantle.		
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Friday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.	
Shatow and Bangkok	Friday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.	
Manila	Friday, 2nd, 1.00 P.M.	
Saigon	Friday, 2nd, 1.15 P.M.	
Macao	Friday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.	
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Friday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.	
Iloilo and Cebu	Friday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.	
Manilis	Friday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.	
Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai	Friday, 2nd, 4.00 P.M.	
Macau	Friday, 2nd, 4.00 P.M.	
Hohow and Haifong		
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO		
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta		
Manila		
EUROPE, &c., INDIA via TUTICORIN		
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
The Parcel mail will be closed to-morrow, at 5 p.m.		
Macao		
Shanghai		
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui		
Yokohama and Kobe		
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		
Chefoo and Newchwang		
Anoy, Iloilo and Cebu		
Keeling, Maje, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma		
EUROPE, &c., INDIA via TUTICORIN		
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		
Manila, Angaur, Yap, Maron, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Rabau, Herbertshohe, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle		
Manila		
Shanghai, Kobe and Macau		
Singapore, Penang and Bombay		
EUROPE, &c., INDIA via TUTICORIN		
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta		
Port Darwin Thursday Is. Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle		

ELECTRIC IRONS

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

THE MISTRESS
can iron her own delicate
laces.THE MASTER
can iron his own
tea.THE AMAH
can do all other ironing in
half the time and without
grumbling.

The only CLEAN method of Ironing.

The only HEALTHY method of Ironing.

The only CONVENIENT method of Ironing.

CLEAN because the Iron is Nickel Plated and does not require to be placed over fire.

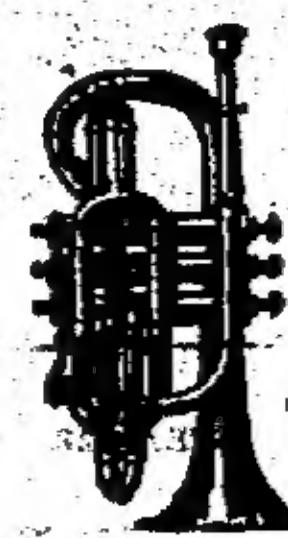
HEALTHY because you dispense with the necessity for stoking fire, and in the height of summer ironing can be carried on in PERVERSE CONVEX without inhaling the poisonous fumes given off by gas or charcoal Irons.

CONVENIENT because the Iron is always ready for immediate use, can be connected to any convenient lampholder, and heats up within a couple of minutes.

CAN BE USED FOR SEVERAL HOURS FOR TWENTY CENTS.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
Electrical Engineers,
14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

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SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$130, buy. x. d. \$90.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$75, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	88, sellers
China Horace Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$84, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$84, buyers
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$140.
COTTON MILLS.—	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$83, sal. & buy.
Ever Cotton Spng. & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 110.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	85.
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 67½.
Laon-Kung-Mew C. Spng. & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 70.
Soy Chao Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 240.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7½	\$6	\$19, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
H'kong & Kowlooo Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$53, buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$51, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$63	\$63	\$59, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 76.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 116.
Enwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$39, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$5, sales
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$205.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$20, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$104, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	all	\$82, sellers
Hongkong Rape Manufacturing Co., Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$75, sales
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$7	\$7, nominal
INSURANCES.—				
Carson Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$168, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$111, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$33.33	\$25	\$874.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$540.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$15	Tls. 115, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$835, sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$204, sellers
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	£3,200			\$100, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$8, sales
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$32, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 112.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	89.
MINING.—				
Societe Francaise des Charb'ges du Tonkin	16,000	For. 250	all	\$720.
Australasian Gold-Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$21	\$21	\$75.
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$14, sellers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$10, sellers
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$160, x. d. sellers
London Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$26, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manilla Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$113, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$27, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S. & C. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$33, sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	60, sel. (26.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$24, sellers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$12, sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$24, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$54, buyers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—				
Campbell & Moore, Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$2, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$3.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$65, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ord.	\$10	\$10	\$90.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	\$10	\$8, buyers
RUBBERS.—				
Allagars	—	—	—	6.
Anglo-Malaya	—	—	—	25.
Balgownies	—	—	—	514 (Sta.)
Bata Tires	—	—	—	102/6.
Buit Kajangs	—	—	—	63/6
Catcliffe, fully paid	—	—	—	120/-.
Chariots	—	—	—	16½ prem.
Eastern and International Highlands and Lowlands	—	—	—	115/-.
Kamunting	—	—	—	63 prem.
Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	63/4.
Labu	—	—	—	55/-.
Ledbury's	—	—	—	54/-.
Lingris	—	—	—	12/9.
London Asiatics	—	—	—	6/6.
London Ventures	—	—	—	7/6.
Merdeka	—	—	—	820 (Sta.)
Pegohs	—	—	—	351. 1/2 (Sta.)
Sandycroft	—	—	—	27/6.
Savongs	—	—	—	52/6.
Shalfords	—	—	—	13